6: Freeman E-5 (1949-1951) 1958 OC6 Iban OC6

592 required. This presents them with greater opportunities for meeting nubile females and settling down in other areas. The inducement for such males to return to a large *bilek* family is not so great.

582 (3) All Iban apartments are of about the same size. As a large family grows up living in this confined space becomes increasingly uncongenial. For members of large families out-marriage is the easiest avenue of escape. (Partition is a much more difficult operation, for other members of the sibling group may offer opposition, etc.)

(4) The aim of most Iban men and women is to possess a *bilek* of their own. This confers the independence which is dear to every Iban's heart. Out-marriage is an easier avenue to this independence than partition.

PARTITION

The incidence of partition exhibits a tendency to progressive decrease as the size of sibling groups progressively increases. (E.g. from an average incidence of 44% in the case of sibling groups of two to three members to an average incidence of 21% in the case of sibling groups of five and over.)

SUGGESTED EXPLANATIONS

These, in general, are the converse of what has been said for out-marriage.

When a sibling group is small in size (two to three members) the share of the family estate available to a sibling is sufficiently large (i.e. one-half to one-third) to provide strong inducement. As a sibling group increases in size, however, the share available to a sibling desiring partition becomes progressively less, so offering less inducement towards partition. Because of this, out-marriage offers stronger inducements as the size of the sibling group increases. So the incidence of partition decreases and the incidence of out-marriage increases as the size of the sibling group increases.

NOTES

101 [1] The Iban are also sometimes called Sea Dayaks. In Sarawak it so happened that the first Iban with whom the British came into contact (in the early 1840's) were certain groups of warriors, who, in league with Malays, had become addicted to coastal piracy. Understandably enough they were given the name of Sea Dayaks. However, from an ecological point of view the term Sea Dayak is inaccurate and misleading: the vast majority of the Iban have always been a hill people, living many miles from the coast, and their economy is essentially an agricultural one. The name Iban (which was introduced to ethnographical literature by Haddon in 1901) has now achieved general acceptance (Haddon 1901: 325).

080 [2] For an account of the Iban migrations into the Baleh region see Freeman 1955: 11 ff.

● [122] [3] I would like to express my most sincere thanks to the Colonial Social Science Research Council under whose auspices my field research was carried out.

[4] *Kami* is the personal pronoun: we, plural (excluding the person or persons addressed).

[5] Temenggong Jugah, of Sungai Merirai, Baleh region. Temenggong Jugah was one of the Colony of Sarawak's representatives at the Coronation of Her Majesty

18:Sutlive E,M-5 (1957-1971) 1973 OC6 Iban OC6 Sibu

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

114 I was born in Thorsby, Alabama in 1932, moving to Birmingham in 1939. I received my B.A. from Asbury College in 1953, my B.D. from Vanderbilt School of Religion in 1956, and my M.A. from Scarritt College in 1968. Following one year's study of Ibans, I began teaching in the Methodist Theological School, Sibu, in 1958 and have taught in that institution for ten years. I have lived and worked among the Ibans of the Sibu District for eleven years. In addition to work with the Inter-Church Committee on Translation from 1963 to the present, I also have [illegible]en original materials in Iban. I have compiled extensive word lists in anticipation of producing an Iban-English dictionary. In 1965 and 1966 I undertook field research on the Iban shaman which resulted in the writing of my Master's thesis, "The Iban Manang: A Study in Bornean Shamanism."

In 1966 I entered the Department of Anthropology of the University of Pittsburgh. During my third year, I worked as a Teaching Fellow. [122] Upon completion of my course work in 1969, I returned to Sarawak where I undertook the research for my dissertation, with financial assistance from a National Science Foundation Dissertation Grant. In 1971 and 1972, I wrote the dissertation which follows.